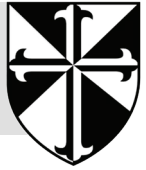




6.74

THE MEANING OF THE INCARNATION



Name: _____ Date: _____

Words to know:

metaphysics (*the study of being*), assume (*to take upon oneself*), commend (*prove*), mediator (*one who brings two other people or parties together after a conflict*)

THE DEFECTS OF CHRIST

Jesus Christ did not _____ and yet we see Him suffering many of sin's penalties. . . Christ assumes these trials of His own volition. . . By doing so:

- He satisfies for the _____ of the human race in assuming our punishment
- He commends the genuineness of his _____
- He gives us an example of _____ endurance.

He did not assume every particular human defect, but only those like _____, thirst, _____, and death, which flow from the common _____ of the whole nature and which help Him accomplish the _____ for which He came.

He did not forfeit the fullness of _____. . . "...Therefore, there was no _____ in Christ" (St. Thomas Aquinas, ST IIIa, Q15, a.3).

COMMUNICATION OF IDIOMS

First Rule: You **cannot** attribute properties of the divine nature directly to the _____ or vice versa. (Ex. Deity dies)

Second Rule: You **can** attribute properties of the _____ to the concrete subject (Christ) even if the name for that subject is derived from the human nature. (Ex. God died.)

The reason for this is that there is only one _____ or hypostasis of both natures.

Human Nature →	Divine Person (Jesus Christ)	← Divine Nature
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Example 1: For instance, you can say that _____ died. God here names the concrete subject (Jesus Christ) subsisting in _____ and _____ natures. Though the name God is derived from the divine nature, it points to the concrete subject, the person of the _____ (Jesus) who was the subject of all of the experiences of the God-man. And so, by virtue of the fact that this concrete subject (Jesus) subsists in a _____ and that He suffered death in His humanity, we can say that _____.





Example 2: Because Mary gave birth to the divine Person subsisting in divine and human natures, we can truly say that Mary is the _____.

HOW CHRIST IS ONE

Basically, St. Thomas teaches in the Summa that in Christ there is one WHO. Who here identifies the one concrete subject or hypostasis or _____.

Further, in Christ there are two WHATS. What here signifies the two _____, divine and human, in which the divine Person subsists.

In Christian theology, the unity of the _____ grounds the union of the _____.

The unity of Christ's _____ communicates a union through every facet of His life.

His human intellect, while distinct from the _____, syncs perfectly with it.

CHRIST'S RELATION TO THE FATHER

Subjection: Christ is _____ to the Father's goodness and power in _____.

Prayer: Christ prays for our _____ as an example.

Priesthood: Christ serves as a _____ and _____ on our behalf.

Adoption: Christ's natural _____ is the cause of our adopted sonship.

Predestination: Christ is predestined to the grace of _____, which grace is extended to us as the grace of headship.

God is truly with us. In faith, we look to Him who goes between _____ and _____ and beckons us to follow after Him. For Christ the _____ has opened the way before us, and in our study and worship, we behold Him who gives us a place in _____ and who draws us to himself by His hold on our nature.

Comprehension question: In your own words, explain why it is accurate to say that "God died" and that Mary is the "mother of God."

